# PCC.III/DEC. 46 (XIX-01)<sup>1</sup>

# RESTRICTIONS TO THE USE OF BANDS 3625-3700 MHz AND 5850- 5925 MHz FOR TT&C SIGNALS

The XIX Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunications,

## **DECIDES:**

To request the Executive Secretary to send document PCC.III/Doc.2046/01 "Draft Recommendation: Restrictions to the use of Bands 3625-3700 MHz and 5850- 5925 MHz TT&C signals" (see Annex) to the Administrations, and to invite the administrations to submit their comments about it to the XX Meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee: Radiocommunications.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Document PCC.III/doc.2116/01

## ANNEX

## **DRAFT RECOMMENDATION**

# CONSTRAINTS FOR THE USE OF 3625-3700 MHz AND 5850-5925 MHz BANDS FOR TT&C SIGNALS

#### INTRODUCTION

We have recently noted an increase in the announcement of satellite networks on the highest frequency bands (Ka band and others). However, many of these networks attempt to utilize 3625 - 3700 MHz and 5850 - 5925 MHz bands for their TT&C signals.

With the congestion in orbital arc use and the subsequent stationing of satellites with narrow spacing, the use of 3625 – 3700 MHz and 5850 – 5925 MHz bands for TT&C signals could affect the operation of VSAT networks on these bands. The interference involved can be highly damaging to low power density signals such as VSAT signal networks, and result in constraints for utilizing signals of this type in future networks.

It is interesting to remember that the introduction of VSAT technology networks permitted the development of diverse long distance communication projects, in the corporate sphere used extensively by bank networks, for sales of vehicle and many other products, as well as in a social context, such as tele-education and tele-medicine. Moreover, we must emphasize that technological development during these years allowed for the use of very small aperture antennas, which normally facilitate and promote greater use through cost reduction of VSAT terminals.

For all these reasons, and to avoid major difficulties in coordination, we must avoid using 3625 – 3700 MHz and 5850 – 5925 MHz bands for TT&C signals when implementing new satellite networks on the highest bands of the frequency spectrum. Thus, the spectrum used by these networks will not lead to constraints, especially on VSAT networks.

## **DRAFT RECOMMENDATION**

## PCC.III/REC\_\_\_(XIX-01)

### RESTRICTIONS TO THE USE OF 3625-3700 MHz AND 5850-5925 MHz BANDS BY THE TT&C SIGNALS

The XIX Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee III: Radiocommunication,

### **CONSIDERING:**

- a) The number of satellite networks announced on Ka band and others has increased greatly;
- b) Many of these networks plan to use C band for their TT&C signals;
- c) The orbital arc is highly congested with increasingly narrower orbital spacing and coordination of the satellite networks is increasingly more difficult;
- d) VSAT technologies have been of great importance for CITEL Member States' telecommunication development;
- e) Incentives must be provided for using new technologies and antennas with smaller apertures;
- f) Each CITEL Member Country has its own unique characteristics and therefore may have different needs, and
- g) There are already specific coordination procedures between ITU satellite networks,

#### TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

The extensive utilization of 3625 - 3700 MHz and 5850 – 5925 MHz bands by VSAT technologies.

#### **RECOMMENDS:**

That the CITEL Member Administrations avoid using these frequency bands for TT & C signals for their satellite networks on the highest bands, principally on the Ka band.